

KANSAS FARMER

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SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

Two Cents Per Mile.

It must be apparent to many readers of the *Homestead* that the railroads of the entire United States have construed the interstate commerce bill entirely in the light of their own interests, by putting up the rate on the long haul, and maintaining the rate on the short haul, wherever there was no water competition, and demanding and obtaining for the time a suspension of the law to enable them to maintain the high rates on the short haul and give low rates on the long haul wherever they have water competition, thus at one blow to strike down inland navigation and still hold their grip on the producers with whom all freight traffic has its origin.

They have taken advantage of the law to relieve themselves from the burdensome pass abuse and thus save themselves millions of dollars, and at the same time advance the rate on through passengers and maintain the rate on local passengers. This vastly increases their revenue from passenger traffic.

It now rests with the various States to take them in hand and deal with them in a way that means justice to the people and no injustice to the railroads. It is time for the State of Iowa to assert her rights and her dignity and protect her people from extortion and robbery. She has the absolute power within her own borders, and if she fails to do it, it is because her people are unmindful of the self-respect due to themselves. The one measure that we think just and right at this time is the reduction of their passenger rates. We desire to present to our readers the plain unvarnished facts, taken from the Railroad Commission's report of 1878, the first report made by the Commission, and that of 1886, the last report. It should be borne in mind that after the repeal of the Granger law the railroads were classified into first, second and third class, on the basis of their earnings. All roads earning \$4,000 and over per mile were allowed to charge 3 cents, roads earning between \$3,000 and \$4,000, 3½ cents, and roads earning under \$3,000 were allowed to charge 4 cents. These rates remain to this day.

Under that law the receipts from passengers were, in 1878, \$9,819,188, and in 1886, \$22,932,168, or an increase of thirteen million dollars. The number of passengers carried was 280,276,268 in 1878, and 880,188,361 in 1886. The average rate of fare was 3½ cents per mile in 1878, and 2 3-5 cents per mile in 1886.

The total earnings of the roads running through Iowa over and above operating expenses were \$19,078,376 in 1878, and \$37,910,781 in 1886. It will thus be seen that whilst not only have the total receipts of the railroads been greatly increased, but the receipts above expenses were almost double. During these ten years the average rate has dropped less than 1 cent per mile, and this has been done only on through rates and mileage tickets. The farmer has not had a reduced rate to the amount of 1 cent unless he has been obliged to make a trip to the East, when, after paying a local rate to the nearest through point, he shares with the citizens of the through point in the cut rate. He has a right now to demand that the local rate be reduced, and on the broad ground that with the increased population of Iowa and the increased traffic, a 2-cent rate brings more clean profit to the railroad than a 3 cent rate did ten years ago.

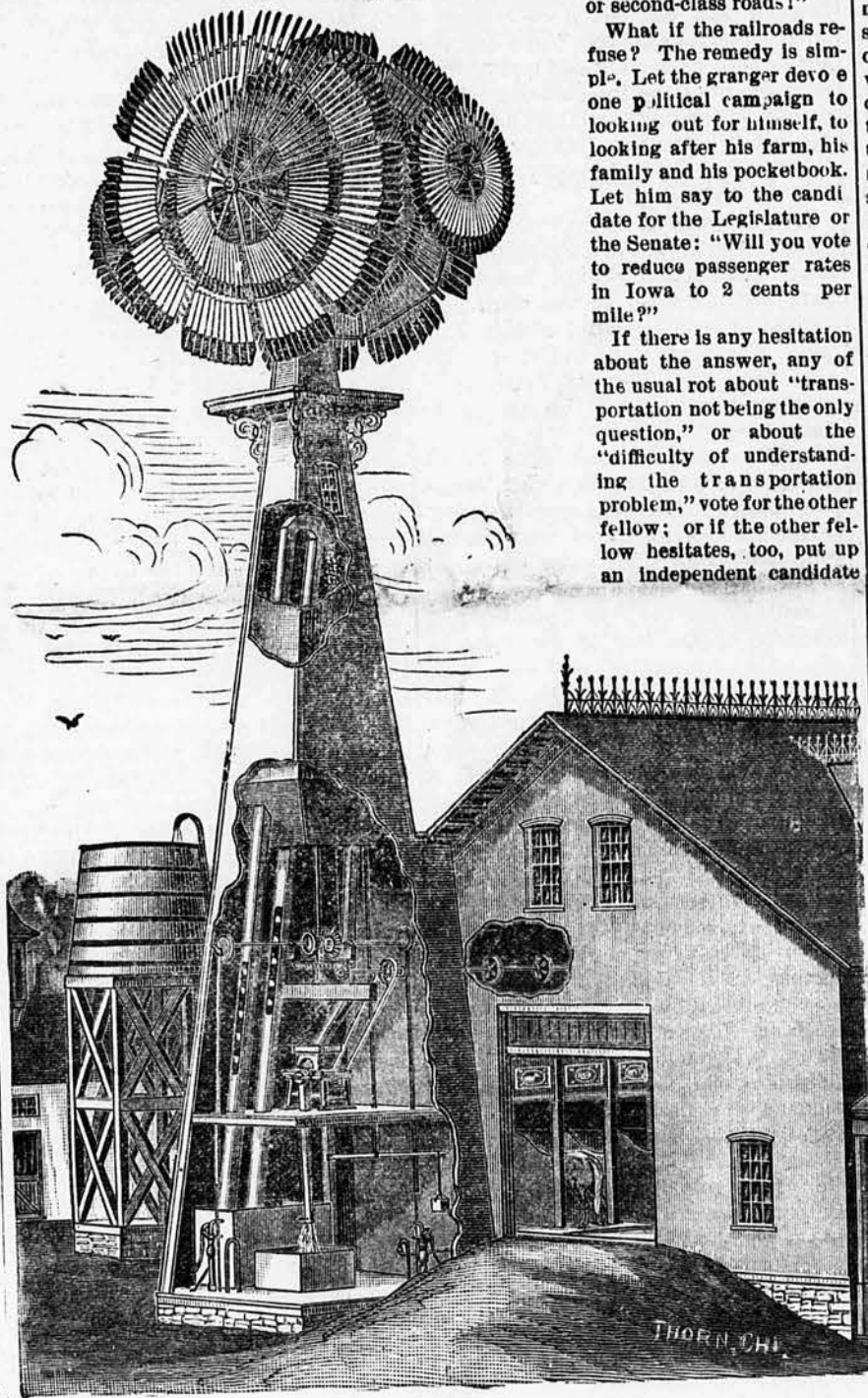
During all these years the railroads have been prosperous. They have paid all their

operating expenses, they have paid interest on the entire cost of construction, they have paid dividends on stock for the most part water, the value of which at the market

above what you were eager to accept and did accept rather than do me justice by lightening my burdens. I now demand a reduction in passenger rates to 2 cents per mile on A. roads and 2½ on B. or second-class roads!"

What if the railroads refuse? The remedy is simple. Let the granger devote one political campaign to looking out for himself, to looking after his farm, his family and his pocketbook. Let him say to the candidate for the Legislature or the Senate: "Will you vote to reduce passenger rates in Iowa to 2 cents per mile?"

If there is any hesitation about the answer, any of the usual rot about "transportation not being the only question," or about the "difficulty of understanding the transportation problem," vote for the other fellow; or if the other fellow hesitates, too, put up an independent candidate



CHALLENGE DOUBLE-HEADER WIND-MILL.

price on the main lines would rebuild the roads if wiped out of existence; the selling value of the stock has in some cases doubled, and in all of them, or nearly so, greatly advanced. Meanwhile lands have not in the older parts of the State greatly increased in value. If interest had been paid on actual cost, as it has on the railroads for the last ten years, half of them would have gone under the Sheriff's hammer. The farmer has the right to say to the railroad:

"You have grown rich off me. I have paid you more for freight than you charged the men two hundred miles west. The national law has endeavored to correct this injustice, but you have increased a rate to him far

and vote for him, without regard to party.

This will give 2 cents a mile, which is justice to the railroads and justice to the people. If you want to see candidates make a running jump to get over on your side and leave heel marks, let the granger demand "2 cents a mile." Some of them as they jump will fall backwards, but their faces and toes will be toward the people. Try it. —Iowa Homestead.

Clean off your horse thoroughly at night. Water and feed liberally, and give him a good bed to lie on. "Do to others as you would be done by," even if the "other" is a horse.

Every Farmer His Own Miller.

There is a rapidly-increasing demand from farmers, dairy and stockmen for a wind-mill that will not only pump water, but will also furnish power for running all kinds of machinery used about the farm and dairy, such as a feed-grinder for grinding all kinds of grain into good meal; a corn sheller, a wood-saw, a churn, a grindstone, a feed-cutter for cutting cornstalks, which saves the farmer tons of good fodder every year that was formerly wasted; and even running threshing machines, which has very successfully been done by wind-power. Millers, too, are beginning to see the value of wind as a cheap power, and are erecting large mills for custom work.

The accompanying illustration represents a Challenge Double-header Wind-mill erected at the end of a barn, running a Challenge feed-mill, sheller, pumps, etc., and to which could also be attached the Challenge stalk-cutter, wood-saw, or a threshing machine; or, in fact any kind of machinery that can be run by water or steam power. This company and their predecessors have made the Challenge Wind-mill since 1870, and the celebrated Challenge Feed-mills several years previous to that time. This company is said to make more geared wind-mills than any other manufacturers in the world, and they ship them to every part of this country and Canada, and to different parts of the world.

Their celebrated Challenge Feed-mills have been manufactured since 1860, and Mr. Nelson Burr, the inventor, who is a thorough mechanic and who has charge of that department in their works, has from time to time made valuable improvements which still keeps the old reliable Challenge abreast of all competitors. There are over 15,000 of these mills in use, and they are so well and favorably known that they speak for themselves.

For further information and prices we advise you to write the Challenge Wind-Mill & Feed-Mill Co., at Batavia, Ill.

Topeka Hereford Cattle Co.

New and valuable enterprises and institutions keep pace with the progress and development of Kansas, and especially do we welcome representative stock-breeding establishments, for the reason that they materially add to the resources of the State and give profitable results to the producers who judiciously patronize the same.

In this connection we desire to call special attention to an extensive establishment located at Topeka and known as the Topeka Hereford Cattle Company. Mr. C. E. Curran, the Secretary, is well and favorably known in business circles, and is determined that a worthy Hereford establishment shall be permanently located at the capital of Kansas that shall be a creditable institution in every respect. This firm has spared no expense to secure strictly first class animals and they guarantee satisfaction to their customers, which, by the way, are becoming numerous, and propose by square dealing to hold them permanently. By referring to their advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that they have one hundred head of females and twenty coming two-year-old bulls for sale. For detailed information regarding the superior breeding and excellent individual merit of their stock, call and see their herd. Write for new catalogue to C. E. Curran, Secretary.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.
 MAY 18.—G. S. Burleigh, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
 MAY 19.—Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders' Association, Leavenworth, Kas.
 MAY 28.—White & Holcombe, Short-horns, Minneapolis, Kas.
 JUNE 1.—Walter Latimer, Closing-out Short-horn Sale, Garnett, Kas.
 JUNE 8.—E. P. Gamble, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
 JUNE 21.—W. S. White, Short-horns, Sabetha, Kas.
 JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Department rules for action in cases of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases among domestic animals of the United States, as adopted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and which are now in force.

1. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture that there exists, or there is good cause to believe there exists, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease among domestic animals in any part of the United States, and he believes there is danger of such disease spreading to other States and Territories, he shall at once direct an Inspector to make an investigation as to the existence of said disease.

2. Said Inspector shall at once proceed to the locality where said disease is believed to exist and make an examination of the animals said to be affected with disease and report the result of such examination to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

3. Should the Inspector on such investigation find that a contagious, infectious or communicable disease exists among the animals examined, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, he shall direct the temporary quarantine of said animals, and the herds in which they are, and adopt such sanitary measures as to prevent the spread of the disease, and report his action to the Chief of the Bureau. He will further notify in writing the owner or owners, or person or persons in charge of such animal or animals of the existence of the contagious disease, and that said animal or animals have been placed in quarantine, and warn him or them from moving said animal or animals, under penalty of sections 6 and 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884.

4. When the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is satisfied of the existence of any contagious disease among domestic animals in any locality of the United States, and especially of pleuro-pneumonia, and that there is danger of said disease spreading to other States or Territories, he will report the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will quarantine said locality in the mode and manner provided in rule 12. He shall cause a thorough examination of all animals of the kind diseased in said locality, and all such animals found diseased he will cause to be slaughtered. He shall establish a quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days of all animals that have come in contact with diseased animals, or have been on premises or in buildings, on or in which diseased animals have been, or have been in any way exposed to disease, and shall make and enforce all such sanitary regulations as the exigencies of the case may require. He will cause to be disinfected in such manner as he deems best all sheds, corrals, yards, barns and buildings in which diseased animals have been, and until such premises and buildings have been so disinfected and declared free from contagion by a certificate in writing signed by an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, no animal or animals shall be permitted to go upon or into said

premises and buildings. Should, however, any animal or animals be put upon said premises or into said buildings in violation of this rule and regulation, then such animal or animals shall be placed in quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days, and said premises or building be again disinfected. Said second disinfection and the quarantine of such animals to be at the expense of the owner of said premises or buildings.

5. All animals quarantined by order of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall have a chain fastened with a numbered lock placed around their horns, or in case of the hornless animals, placed around their necks; and a record will be kept showing the number of lock placed upon each animal, name and character of animal and marks of identification, name of owner, locality and date of quarantine. The Chief of the Bureau, however, may in his discretion in place of chaining said animals, cause the animals to be branded in such a manner as he may designate, or may place a guard over the same.

6. All animals quarantined will be deemed and considered as "affected with contagious disease," and any person or persons moving said quarantined animals from the infected district will be prosecuted under sections 6 and 7 of the act of Congress establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, approved May 29, 1884.

7. Whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, it becomes necessary to kill animals that have been exposed to the contagious disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, in order to prevent the spread of said disease from one State or Territory to another, he shall cause the same to be slaughtered.

8. All animals diseased with pleuro-pneumonia, and all animals exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, that have been condemned to be slaughtered, shall be first appraised as to their value at time of condemnation. Said appraisal shall be made in the mode and manner provided for by the law of the State in which they are located, and such compensation on their appraised value will be paid as is provided for by the law of such State. In case such State has no law for the appraisal of the value of the animals diseased with pleuro-pneumonia, or that have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, or either, then the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall direct an Inspector of the Bureau to convene a board of appraisers to consist of three members, one of whom said Inspector shall appoint, one to be appointed by the owner of the animal or animals condemned, and these two will appoint the third; in case the said owner shall neglect or refuse to name an appraiser, then by two appraisers to be appointed by said Inspector. This Board will appraise the value of the animal condemned and certify to the same in writing under oath, and the amount so fixed by said Board shall be paid to the owner of the animals condemned. Should the owner of the animals condemned be dissatisfied with the appraisal, he may appeal from said appraisal to the Circuit court of the United States, and the amount found by the court to be the value of the condemned animals will be paid to the owner.

9. Whenever it is deemed necessary by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to supervise and inspect any of the lines of transportation operating in the United States, that do business in and through more than one State, or connection with lines doing business in and through other States, and the boats, cars, and stock yards in connection with the same, he shall designate suitable Inspectors for that purpose, and make

all necessary regulations for the quarantine and disinfection of all stock yards, cars, boats, and other vehicles of transportation which have been, or in which have been transported animals affected with a contagious disease or suspected to have been affected with such a disease. Such cars and other vehicles of transportation declared in quarantine shall not again be used to transport, store or shelter animals or merchandise until certified to be free of contagion by a certificate signed by the Inspector supervising their disinfection, and such stock yards shall not again have animals placed in them until likewise declared free of contagion.

10. All quarantined stock, premises, and buildings will be under the charge and supervision of an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall be in no case free from quarantine until so ordered by the Chief of the Bureau.

11. Whenever any Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is prevented, or obstructed, or interfered with in the discharge of his duty in the examining of animals suspected to have a contagious disease, or in placing under quarantine animals or premises, or in disinfecting them he will report the same to the Chief of the Bureau. He will also call upon the Sheriff or other police authorities of the locality where said obstruction or interference occurs, for aid and protection in the performing of his duty. Should such Sheriff or police authorities neglect or refuse to render such aid and protection he will then apply to the United States Marshal of said district for the necessary force and assistance needed to protect him in the carrying out of the duties imposed upon him by these rules and regulations and the provisions of the law by authority of which they are made. He will also file with the United States District Attorney information of all the facts connected with such obstruction and interference and the names of the party or parties causing the same.

12. Should from any cause the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry find that it is impossible to enforce these rules and regulations in any State, and that in consequence thereof there is great danger that pleuro-pneumonia will spread from said State to other States and Territories, he will report the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Thereupon the Commissioner of Agriculture, if he believes the exigency of the case requires it, will declare said State, in which pleuro-pneumonia exists, and in which it is impossible to carry out these rules and regulations, to be quarantined against the exportation of animals of the kind diseased to any other State, Territory or foreign country. Said order of the Commissioner declaring the quarantine of a State will be published in at least two papers in said State once a week during the existence of said quarantine, and in such other papers as he may select. Notification of the order declaring said quarantine will be certified to the Governor of the State quarantined, as well as to the Governor of all other States and Territories, and to the agents of all transportation companies doing business in or through said State. All animals of the kind quarantined in said State will be deemed as animals "affected with contagious disease," and any person moving or transporting any of said animals to any other State or Territory, or delivering any of such animals to any transportation company to be transported, will be prosecuted under sections 6 and 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884. Provided, however, that any animal of the kind quarantined against that has been examined by an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and by a certificate

in writing signed by such Inspector declared to be free from pleuro-pneumonia, may be exported to any other State or Territory, and provided further that said animal shall be exported within forty-eight hours after such examination and signing of said certificate, so that said animal may not be exposed to disease before leaving said State.

13. Before giving the certificate provided for by rule 12, the Inspector must be furnished with an affidavit made by two reputable and disinterested persons, stating that they have known the animals to be examined for a period of six months immediately prior to the date of examination, and that during that time the animals have not been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, that they have not been in any of the buildings or on any of the premises, or among any of the herds known to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or suspected to be so affected. The Inspector may also require further proof as to whether said animals to be examined have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia.

14. All rules and regulations heretofore made are hereby revoked, and these rules and regulations will be in full force and effect on and after the 15th day of April, 1887.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
 Commissioner of Agriculture.

Future Price of Beef.

Kansas Farmer:

More than four months ago the writer expressed his opinion very freely on the future price of beef. Subsequent facts and circumstances have more than confirmed the theories contained in the article referred to.

In December last commission men in Chicago and Kansas City gave me their opinions of the future prices—"That in thirty days beef would be 25 cents per 100 pounds higher, and sixty days 50 cents, in ninety days 75 cents."

I doubted and denied their predictions. February 1, I sold in Kansas City a lot of good 1,452-pound cattle for \$4.30, being their full value in that market at that time. March 23 I sold another lot for \$4.60, averaging 1,332 pounds, a gain in price of 30 cents. Within ten days the market went off 25 cents and has hardly recovered since.

The opinions of these commission men were evidently based on a condition of trade as existed a few years ago before the dressed beef combination was in a condition to control the market. The present condition has "blown their theories out to sea." April 18, I received a letter from one of the safest commission men in Kansas City market, in which he said: "You are right, and I see it plainly every day, to wit: The packing houses (dressed beef) and railroads rule the market. For instance, two weeks ago with 42,000 cattle on Chicago market in one week, prices were steady and 25 to 35 cents higher than the past week; the week following, Chicago only had 28,000 cattle, and according to all former rules we should have had stronger prices, and they took off 25 to 35 cents."

With 12,000 less cattle, they took off 25 to 35 cents. That means this unholy alliance made up of dressed beef operators. This they are able to do at one evening's consultation. The whole beef-producing population suffers and loses while Armour, Swift and others make their millions. Refrigerator cars are daily passing this station loaded with quarters of beef peddled along the whole line. These firms being the only buyers in Kansas City and Chicago, can easily "fix the price" any day, and so low as to compete with local butchers along these lines of the railroad.

Various opinions have been expressed

Book Notices.

STEAM ENGINES.—We are in receipt of a very neatly printed catalogue of steam engines and boilers manufactured by James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

THE FORUM.—Gen. Francis A. Walker does not share in the anxiety which finds pretty free expression in scientific and literary quarters, touching the spread of socialistic ideas.

THE PEOPLE'S ATLAS.—This is a large book of nearly 600 pages, containing maps and statistical information covering a wide field, astronomical, historical, political, chronological, commercial and agricultural.

GENESIS OF THE CIVIL WAR.—This book is intended to present a history of events immediately preceding the war and leading up to it—something which the people would very much like to have.

from \$8 50 to \$8, according to binding. It is a large work, containing about 600 royal octavo pages.

Inquiries Answered.

LAND OFFICE FEES.—When land is bought from the government at \$1.25 an acre, the officers at the land office are not entitled to any fees from the purchaser.

TIME FOR CASTRATION.—We have several replies to the inquiry of Mr. Anderson, all asserting that their experience leads them to believe in the zodiacal signs as to the time of castrating animals.

SICK COW.—I noticed that one of my cows was swollen around the chops day before yesterday, and upon examining her closely found that her larynx was swollen and hard.

—The cow is sensitive, and has not recovered from her cold. When she gets to grass, with plenty of salt and pure water, if she is not subjected to cold storms or wet standing ground, she will come out all right.

The Buckeye Binder.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of an attractive catalogue of the Buckeye Binders, as well as a neat and attractive advertisement of this famous harvesting machinery.

The Buckeye took part in five field trials in Australia, in the harvest of 1886, and in every instance took a prize. The most important by far of these contests was the National Field Trial, held at Shepparton, Victoria, on the 14th of December.

The following clipping from the Melbourne Argus, of December 16th, 1886, gives details of interest to all:

* * * "The crop was ripe wheat, and the land was so rough that none of the machines could show very low cutting, and the jolting over the hard clods was tolerably severe on the horses, machines and drivers.

Table with 5 columns: Machine Name, Clean cutting, Best binding, Simplicity of construction & Light draught, Fewest stoppages, Low cut, Total. Rows include Maximum points, Buckeye, Hornsby, and McCormick.

The habit of administering medicines in capsules has received a set-back in the announcement that, if there is any form of alcohol in the stomach at the time of swallowing the capsule, its gelatine is rendered insoluble.

KANSAS MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

Pays a Topeka Widow a Life Insurance Benefit of \$1,500.

Received, this 31 day of May, 1887, of the Kansas Mutual Life Association, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), in full of all claims, whatsoever, under the within policy.

MRS. MAHALA J. SCHNEIDER, Beneficiary. Signed in presence of: E. F. A. CLARK, A. A. PASLEY.

In accordance with above receipt, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for the prompt and honorable manner in which my claim on account of death of my husband has been settled by said Kansas Mutual Life Association.

MRS. MAHALA J. SCHNEIDER. Dated at Topeka, Kas., this 31 day of May, 1887.

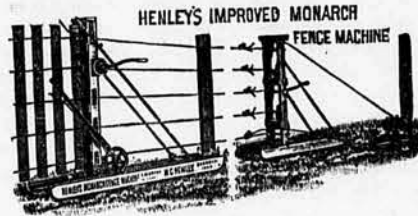
Map of Southwestern Kansas.

Next week's KANSAS FARMER will contain a new map of southwestern Kansas which will show all the recently organized counties and the new lines of railroad as well.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails.

Henley's Improved Monarch Fence Machine

Patented July 21, 1885, May 18, 1886, Aug. 3, 1886.



THE only Practical Machine in use which makes the fence in the field wherever wanted. It has no equal, and makes the best, strongest, and most durable fence for general use.

M. C. HENLY, Sole Manfr. Factory: 523 to 533 N. 16th St. Richmond, Ind., U. S. A.

When writing for catalogue mention this paper.



After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works and other departments of industrial progress.

PHILADELPHIA. ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO.

ROOFING!



Ehret's Black Diamond

PREPARED ROOFING

Has been in use nearly FIVE YEARS. In that time nearly one hundred million square feet has been used.

THE FARMER

Can put this Roofing on himself, thus saving at least a dollar and a half per square over shingles, two dollars and a half over iron, and three and a half dollars over tin.

The Chicago Lumber Co. have bought our Roofing at different places, and here is what they say:

MARION, KAS., December 6, 1886.

Have used your Prepared Roofing four years and considering the durability, think it the best and cheapest Roofing that can be used.

N. B. FREELAND, of Larned, Kas., is a prominent attorney at that place. He says:

Please send me by freight one six-gallon keg of your Roofing Asphaltum. My roof has been in use three years without re-coating, and needs to be re-painted. It has been very satisfactory.



ROOF YOUR OWN BUILDINGS. PRICES ARE LOW. GOODS THE FINEST. Weight of 2-ply Grade, only 80 pounds; weight of 3-ply Grade, only 90 pounds.

We make a fine ASPHALT PAINT for Tin and Iron roofs, and our ASPHALTUM CEMENT is fine for leaky Shingle and Board roofs.

SEND FOR PRICES, and mention this paper, to the Sole Manufacturers,

M. EHRET, JR., & CO., No. 113 N. 8th St., ST. LOUIS, MO. W. E. CAMPE, Agent.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS

Secure Agency NOW. CATALOGUE FREE ZIMMERMAN MACH. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. 1 rice, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$3. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

The Home Circle.

Parables.

Earth sings her parables of loss and gain
In boldest speech,
Yet heights sublime which spirits shall attain
She cannot reach.
Aerial whispers float o'er land and sea—
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Her royal purples and her crowns of gold,
Her white attire,
The sceptred lilies which her summers hold,
With flames afire—
All fail to show the glory we shall see—
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Who from unsightly bulb or slender root
Could guess aright,
The glory of the flower, the fern, the fruit,
In summer's height?
Through tremulous shadows voices call to me,
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Triumphant guesses from the seer and sage
Through shadows dart,
And tender meanings on the poet's page
Console the heart.
O songs prophetic! though sweet are ye,
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."
—*Clara Thwaites.*

Henceforth, the tiller Truth shall hold
And steer as Conscience tells,
And I will brave the storms of Fate
Though wide the ocean swells,
I know my soul is strong and high,
If once I give it way;
I feel a glorious power within
Though light I seem and gay.
—*Frances S. Osgood.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his power
And always set the gem above the flower.
—*Pope.*

View not this spire by measure given
To buildings raised by common hands;
That fabric rises high as heaven,
Whose basis on devotion stands. —*Prior.*

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne
And fall of many kings. —*Shakespeare.*

Save the Children.

"And a little child shall lead them."

There is such sublimity in the faith of little children. There is such wisdom often embraced in the thoughts they utter—as it were an infinite soul striving to penetrate the finite veil that hides "those things unseen which are eternal." I have a little 4-year-old boy (we call him "Jo"). He says so many strange things; I will give some of them for the "Home Circle." The first night the electric lights were turned on in our town, I called him to see them. After looking a few moments he said, "Why, ma, I can see electric lights all over the sky." As though it were a very small affair, this lighting up the streets. Another time I bade him put wood in the stove lest the fire go out. He opened the stove door and stood looking in a few moments, then asked me—"Where does the fire go when it goes out?" On the first impulse I replied—"Up the flue." He continued to survey the stove, and then, with a serious look on his baby face, repeated, "But, ma, where does the fire go when it goes out?" There was no chance for evasion. He wanted facts, and in suitable words I showed him the elements—smoke, heat and ashes. Then he was satisfied.

Last night when he and his older brother had said their prayers, Eddie said—"Jo, what does amen mean?" "It means, now we're to go to sleep," he replied. I explained, it means "I have finished." I then asked them, "Who is our Father in Heaven?" when to my surprise Jo answered—"When papa dies and goes to Heaven, he'll be our father in Heaven." Then a condensed cosmographical explanation was necessary on my part, and many puzzling questions on theirs. God the Father, Christ the Son, the beginning of the creation. All things made by Him, without Him nothing made that was made. Christ died (in the flesh) that the resurrection and immortality might be revealed to the human race. He conquered death and opened for us the way to Heaven, i. e., the path of righteousness.

From the time when the first butterfly is crushed in the thoughtless, dimpled hand, the mystery of death stands black and impenetrable before the wondering, trusting child. How anxious they are to learn the sequel. The only difference between the child and philosopher in contemplating life and death is, one has learned to reason, the other has not. The same immovable facts stand bleak and bare before them both, and often the child's sublime faith, based on the "Rock of Ages," is infinitely superior in

lifting the troubled soul above mortal sorrow or pain into the infinitude of those things unseen. It must be this perpetual contact with material things that materializes our thoughts and aspirations, chaining us to earth and at the same time blinding our vision to the fact, hence the faith of childhood can outreach us. What a sublime mystery is childhood, what a sacred trust. And what power but one that is hell-born can deliberately plan and execute a measure to destroy all in them that is beautiful and good, and that, too, for material wealth. How many immortals—poets, sculptors, musicians, artists and philosophers have, think you, been sacrificed in their infancy to this insatiate monster, the rum power? Do drunkards and paupers remunerate a nation for a loss like this? Does our government sacrifice her future hope of talent and virtue for material, present wealth, and hope to stand? When mothers can fold the clay-cold hands of their innocent babes with thankfulness at their escape from the snares of this monster, is it not time to banish the demon from our hearths and homes? Is this what men call mixing politics with religion? It is like the unuttered prayer of future generations crying to the mothers and daughters of to-day—"Save the children!" Let us have uncompromising, unadulterated prohibition all over our land, now and forever.
—*MRS. M. J. HUNTER.*

Notes From "Bramblebush."

I felt sorry for you, Mrs. Smith, at your flowers serving you such a trick. Still, it was laughable. But it really is discouraging to try to raise flowers out-of doors in Kansas. The wind is enough to kill them. I shall not attempt to have many flowers outside this summer, but will plant them in boxes in the house; then I can watch them better.

Welcome back, "Mystic." We are glad to have you among us again, and we are sure that you feel all the better for your visit to the East. It is nearly fourteen years since I left New York State.

And now as the weather grows warmer we begin to think it time for flowers. We shall have a box of portulacas, that we shall set by the sunny windows, while our pansies and carnations we shall keep where it is cool and shady. We shall also have some ice plants; they are pretty with their frosty-covered leaves, we think, and mignonette and petunias we shall have, and there will be a big box with some pretty double asters.

Mrs. Smith, do you succeed well with winter-blooming roses? Our Madeira vine is growing nicely. It sets in a west window, and is trained to run up the sides. They are an easy plant to grow, but they want plenty of water. —*BRAMBLEBUSH.*

Overdressed Children.

Dress the children prettily, but do not make dolls of them (this refers mostly to little girls); childhood, like "beauty undorned, is adorned the most." A child that is bedecked with silks and rare laces loses that chief charm of childhood, simplicity, and one ought as soon think of dyeing the russet gown of dear little Jenny Wren. Few children are unattractive in themselves, but many are made so by the lack of good, sensible taste shown in dress of those having them in charge. A neatly-dressed child is a pleasant sight, but one loaded down with silks and laces is really to be pitied. To be sure, for a best or company dress, it is allowed to have as rich a material as is consistent with the purse of the parent, but it is this over-dressing during play or school hours that is harmful to the child both physically and morally. Physically, as she can take but little part in the games of her companions when she is afraid of soiling or rumpling a nice dress; consequently she loses that exercise the lack of which, in after years, will have so damaging an effect upon her constitution, leaving it fragile and delicate. Morally, it sows in her mind the seed of vanity, and, unless she be a child of unusual firmness of mind, also of contempt for those children not dressed to her liking.

I have in mind the case of a little girl, beautiful in both face and disposition, who, having lost both parents when she was but 2 years of age, and not having any near relatives, at least none that appeared to want to take the care of her, was adopted by a wealthy lady. This woman never had any

children of her own, so she could scarcely be blamed for trying to make the child happy, as she thought, by clothing her in the richest kind of fabrics, trimmed with rare laces and ornamented by broad, heavy silk sashes. During the summer months, when other little ones, clad in cool, loose-fitting garments, played about, she sat or walked with the nurse maid in the shade, and watched them wistfully. She could not take any part in their merry games, for she was loaded with finery and must not rumple or soil her beautiful clothes, and after a little while she had no desire to join them, but would walk by them with uplifted head, manner and gait, in imitation of some popular society belle.

Then dress the children sensibly. The world has no place for miniature society belles; it wants natural, lovable little children.—*American Cultivator.*

Amuse the Children.

Give the children something to do, and they will not torment you by meddling with things with which they have no right. It is only when most children are tired of their playthings and are restless and quiet that they are apt to transgress the laws of obedience. A healthy child will very rarely sit still for any length of time. It isn't natural that he should, and it should not be expected of him. It is cruel and unnatural to say to a child whose principal fault, if fault it can be called, is restlessness, "go and sit down on that chair, and don't move until I tell you." Yet often mothers say this and persist in having it strictly obeyed. I have seen little children so treated, with grave faces, go slowly to the chair, take their place on it, fold their hands, and like little martyrs sit quietly, with the exception of a long-drawn sigh that would escape from them now and then, no matter how hard they tried to suppress it. This must surely be wrong, to punish a child for no offence whatever but his natural activity. Had he wilfully disobeyed, he might have been punished in a different way, but certainly no chastisement that could be given would be more trying to his disposition and nerves than that of sitting still.

How much better it would be to provide something for the restless little hands and brains to do. Have some toys placed away to be brought out at just such a time. When they are tired of their every-day playthings, a surprise at getting something new will cheer them wonderfully, and their delight and interest in their fresh possessions will allay for a time, at least, their fever of restlessness. Let them have some harmless liquid glue and teach them to repair their broken toys. They will be delighted to do this, for all healthy, active children love to work, and you will be astonished to watch the puzzling and planning the little heads will do ere they complete their work to their own satisfaction. The articles may not be put together just right; a dilapidated horse, that had both head and tail broken off, may be fixed with head where the tail ought to be and vice versa, and a doll with broken feet may have the appearance of walking both ways at once. But what of that? The little mechanics are satisfied with their work, and who else has a right to complain? Not we older people, surely, for we make graver mistakes every day in our labor.

A scrap-book is an excellent thing for the little ones to puzzle their brains over. Give them a pair of scissors without any points, such as are usually used at dry goods stores, an old book with brown paper leaves, some paste and any kinds of picture cards, papers, etc., and let them cut and paste to their heart's content. They will occupy hours in this kind of work. "Oh," some of you may say, "they will make such a mess with the little scraps of paper that they cut in trimming the pictures." Very likely they will, but they can be easily taught to pick them all up when they are through. If there is a baby in the family the mother can make a nice, stout picture-book of silesia by covering two pieces of pasteboard of the size desired for covers, and sewing or gluing between, tightly, leaves of silesia of any color liked. Let the children fill it by pasting on the leaves any kinds of pictures they wish. This will furnish a great deal of amusement for them, and be a serviceable, never-ending book of wonders to baby.—*American Cultivator.*

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.

Ventilation Without Draught.

The following cheap and simple method has been found very satisfactory in solving the troublesome problem—how to secure fresh air in a room without exposing the inmates to draughts: Nail or screw a neat strip of wood—from one to two inches wide—upon the window sill just inside the sash and extending across the window. Upon the top of the strip fasten a piece of "weather strip," so that there will be formed an airtight joint between the weather strip and the lower sash of the window, whether the latter is closed or raised an inch or two, the lower cross-piece of the sash sliding on the rubber of the weather strip as the sash rises. With this fixture the lower sash may be raised enough to admit air between the lower and upper sashes without admitting the least air at the bottom of the window. The air thus entering is thrown upward and has its "chill taken off" before descending upon the heads of the occupants of the room.

It has been discovered in France that the fatty matter of wool may be transformed into a substance, which has been named "ceroid," having the consistency and several properties of wax.

The fourth case of the successful removal of a tumor from the brain has been reported in England, the weight of the tumor being four and a half ounces. These cases of brain surgery, with the exact location from the symptoms of the spot affected, are feats of which science may well be proud.

Many persons habitually suffer from headache, more or less periodic, strange nervous sensations, indifference to food, and an indescribable depression of spirits which they can assign no reason for. Malaria in the system is often the real cause, and one dose of Shallenberger's Pills will work wonders. A few more doses will remove all the trouble.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: "The pressure of the soil, or stones, whether the soil is inclined to clay or sand, has much to do with the shape of the potatoes raised. A few years ago we raised potatoes in half-barrels filled with sand and fed with water, to which fertilizers had been added. The shape of the potatoes so grown was simply perfect—that is, they were perfect specimens of the variety grown."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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The Young Folks.

The Long Ago.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
As it blends in the ocean of years.

Scenes in the City of Mexico.

The lottery ticket sellers in Mexico are a strong guild, for the business is a profitable one.

THE WATER CARRIERS.

The aguadores or public water-carriers are picturesque and characteristic sights.

The Clove Harvest.

It is said, by the American Agriculturist, that very few who make use of the pungent spice known as cloves know what they really are.

or a son, the sole support of a large and interesting family, unjustly thrown into prison, where he must languish for the lack of a very small sum indeed, which perhaps the senator, whom the saints requite, will be good enough to lend.

BIRDS LOADED WITH SHOT.

Every here and there may be seen a man standing on the curbstone holding out his finger, on which perches a dainty bird, with never an attempt to spread its wings and fly away.

BULKY LOADS.

Another fellow is carrying a load of bulk enough to fill a cart. Its weight is light—stools, baskets and lay figures for dressmakers—all fashioned out of cane.

while the stem portion is the ovary, to which the calyx is adherent. The clove tree is a native of the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

Maple sugar which never saw a maple tree—or any other, for that matter—is now made in Chicago of glucose and cane syrup.

"Hope on, hope ever." How many delicate maids there are who, while they attend to their daily duties, do so with aching heads, a sense of dullness, pain in the back.

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A new paper was started recently at Fort Scott, called *Broom Corn Reporter*.

Texas farmers have been greatly relieved recently by heavy and extended rains.

The new administration in Chicago is clearing up some of the lowest doggeries in the city.

A New York Judge, last week, held two men for trial charged with conspiracy in ordering a labor strike.

Five boys, near Booneville, Indiana, were poisoned, some days ago, by eating wild parsnips. Three of them died within an hour.

The United States Railroad Commissioners were in the Southern States last week hearing testimony and arguments in the line of their duty.

A large number of men, more than a hundred, were killed in the Victoria coal mines, in British Columbia last week. An explosion, caused by burning gases, caused the catastrophe.

It is reported that the United States Minister to England, Judge Phelps, said that "Americans as a rule do not favor home rule in Ireland." The Home Rule club, of New York city, is making some stir about it. If the Judge is correctly reported he is mistaken.

A Chicago dispatch, of May 4, says that during the week preceding, 400 animals have been slaughtered by the direction of the live stock authorities, and out of this number seventy-five clearly authenticated cases of pleuropneumonia were discovered. No disease has been discovered at the stock yard thus far.

There is a strike among coke miners near Connelsville, Pa. It is expected to last some months, and about one hundred of the men, who are Hungarians, started back to their native land. They say that the strike will last five or six months, and that they can live cheaper during that time by going to their own country and returning at the end of the strike.

A member of the Canadian Parliament recently introduced a bill embodying some of the provisions of the United States inter-State commerce bill. The most important is a provision relating to discrimination on rates, and provides that no railroad company shall charge for carrying freight a short distance a greater rate than for carrying the same class of goods a longer distance, in which the shorter is included.

A Clear-Headed Railroad Man.

Last week the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company held their regular annual meeting for the year, received reports, elected officers, etc. The President of the company, in reporting the general work of the directors during the year past, took occasion to refer to the relations which exist between a railroad company on one hand and the general public on the other. He spoke of the good results which had followed the uniformly friendly feeling between the people of Kansas and the Santa Fe company, and then stated a few general propositions. His views are so clearly correct, and he expresses them so clearly and in such a business like way, and they are so assuring and so encouraging that we give them to our readers just as they were spoken by Mr. Strong. He said:

I cannot too often, nor too emphatically, express the obligations which this company is under to the people of Kansas for the steady encouragement and support they have given us in carrying forward the great work we have in hand. In an experience of over thirty years in railway service, I have seen much of the jealousy and ill feeling between the public and railroad corporations which mark the history of our time, but I am bound to say that the people of Kansas have generously responded to the liberal policy which this company has pursued, and you need no better evidence of the wisdom of that policy than the success with which it has been rewarded. In so far as you may see fit to confide your interests into my hands, I assure you there will be no change in the manner of fulfilling our obligations to this State. No corporation should ever forget that its powers are given to it for the public convenience and benefit, and it is the part of wisdom no less than of justice to faithfully observe this principle. In the long run private and public interest will be found identical, and the corporation which is quickest to learn this economic truth will derive largest rewards. If the various extensions which have been added to the original line of the Atchison company during the last ten years have been based on sound business considerations, they have none the less been justified by the increased facilities they have given our patrons, and the added commercial importance they have conferred upon Kansas as a State.

As to the inter-State commerce law he said:

Since our last annual meeting Congress has passed a very important law for regulating inter-State commerce. No enactment of recent years has attracted more attention, or elicited more discussion. It is a law of far-reaching influence, affecting as it does all the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and also of the railways, which as common carriers are so closely connected with them. The passage of some law regulating inter-State traffic has long been foreseen by those who have watched the development of railway interests in the United States, though all the thoughtful people have appreciated the very great difficulty of framing a law which should be effective and at the same time just. The magnitude of the task is apparent when we consider the immense territorial extent of this country, its great diversity of products and industries, its varied and complex commercial relations, and the frequently different local regulations and laws in the different States. The law recently passed is in its nature largely experimental, and neither its supporters nor its opponents expected it to be a final solution of the problem of railway control. The views that I expressed at our last meeting as to the State Commissioners system are equally applicable to a federal system, though of course the difficulty of determining what are proper regulations and the danger and disasters liable to follow from mistakes are much greater.

On the 4th day of April, when the law went into effect, our traffic department adjusted our tariffs in accordance with the law, though it was apparent that great and unjust burdens would be cast upon some portions of the territory traversed by our lines, as also upon many industries that had been built up in good faith by our patrons and customers. The provisions of section 4 of the act, known as the long and short haul provision, if enforced, could only be productive of injustice and inequality, instead of the justice and equality which it sought to attain. The act, however, recognized the possibility of such a result and provided for a suspension of this provision upon application to the Commissioners. Such application was made by our company, and an order suspending the section for seventy-five days was issued by the Commission as to certain points reached by our lines. As I have already said, the law is an experiment, but I have always believed, and experience confirmed me in this belief, that the principle of public control of railway corporations is a correct one, beneficial to the railways and public alike. It is, however, a principle peculiarly liable to abuse, and one which when hastily or unwisely

exercised is productive of great harm. The true policy for our company, and all railway companies, is to strictly observe all public obligations and to trust the public to be equally just in its treatment of corporations.

Mr. Strong is President of one of the most powerful corporations in the country to-day, and he recognizes the power of the people and distinctly asserts that government control is better for all parties interested. He frankly recognizes the principle that corporations to be successful must keep close to the people and deal fairly by them. That is all the people want, and we know the readers of the KANSAS FARMER will join us in an earnest approval of every word Mr. Strong uttered in that direction. It is good, sound sense, and fitly spoken.

A Word About Pensions.

A brief editorial article appeared in this paper February 16, last, entitled "The President's Pension Veto." We have received some letters criticising the article, most of them unfavorably.

Some of our correspondents did not get the meaning of the article fully. It was not written for the purpose of approving the President's veto, but to express the opinion that he did it from patriotic motives. A great many papers and persons were condemning him, and a large number of them charging him with motives neither manly nor patriotic. Our article mentioned the veto and quoted his reasons for it in his own words, and then we said: "Reasonable people will accord to the President patriotic motives in this matter."

One of our correspondents writes: "I do not like your stand on the dependent pension matter, nor do I know of an old soldier in this whole region who does, and I am a Democrat. The voice of the 'boys' was very distinct at the Abilene encampment recently. 'No service pension, but a small pitance to dependents,' was the unanimous voice."

Our idea of pensions is this: That every soldier who was in any manner or to any degree permanently injured or disabled in his country's service, and every person who, after leaving the service, no matter when or how long afterwards, becomes disabled to any degree from causes relating back to the service, ought to have some recompense from the government by way of pension, and in case of the death of such persons, if they leave dependents, they, the dependents, ought to receive the pension money. We do not believe that men who were in nowise or to any degree injured or disabled in the service, no matter how long they served, are entitled to or ought to ask a pension; and if they are not so entitled, their dependents have no just claim upon the government. God knows, the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, himself a soldier, would divide his last penny with an old soldier or his child, or with any person in need; he would fight the same fight over again, he will stand by the boys and plead and fight for them, but he does not ask a pension for himself, for he was none the worse for his three years service, and as was said in the article which our old soldier friends criticise, "The line must be drawn somewhere, and there does not appear to be any better place than where the injuries of the war on the particular individual terminate. A man may have been a soldier a short time and may not have left his own State, may not have stood guard a day—may not have been harmed in any manner or to any extent. Such a man is not entitled to any pension under any rule of propriety. Let the men that walked the marches, camped in mud and snow, lay in hospitals, built the forts, fought the battles, suffered in prisons, and came home

weakened in health and in constitutional energies, let them have a full money equivalent, as far as such a thing can be, for the extent of their disability; but no good will come from pensioning undeserving men."

Ohio Crops.

The following estimates are based on returns from about 700 township correspondents, received by the Board of Agriculture: Wheat, condition compared with full average, 70 per cent. Barley, condition compared with full average, 75 per cent. Rye, condition compared with full average, 80 per cent. Oats, condition compared with full average, 92 per cent. The wheat crop of 1886 was 40,600,000 bushels, a full average crop. The present prospect for the crop of 1887 is 28,400,000 bushels. Favorable weather may increase this estimate.

Missouri Crops.

Mr. Secretary Sauborn, of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, sends out the following abstract of crop reports for the State for April: Wheat is rated at 97, which is a decided improvement for the month. Conditions still favor wheat, which is improving. The comparative area of oats is 103, and of meadows 102. Spring work is twelve days in advance of last year, which has encouraged an increase of area of cultivated crops. Peaches promise well and are 78, while apples are 38. Pastures are backward and stock thin, but healthy. Farmers are hopeful and the outlook is favorable.

As to Business Affairs.

Business men and journals have about got through the inter-State commerce law fever. *Bradstreets*, the leading commercial paper of the country, says its special telegrams from about one hundred cities and towns this week are encouraging as to general trade prospects. At Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, in the Ohio river valley, and at Davenport and Omaha in the northwest, at New Orleans and San Francisco, there has been an actual improvement, general merchandise moving freely and somewhat in excess of previous weeks. Philadelphia, Boston and Omaha report less trouble with new rail rates, and at other Western points the process of readjusting freight charges continues with noticeably good effect. The decline in complaints of disturbance to trade, "owing to the inter-State commerce law," is marked.

Special telegraphic reports of bank clearings from thirty-seven cities to *Bradstreets* show an increase in the total this week over last of \$107,300,000, or 11 per cent. There have been gains at almost all large cities. During April thirty-one cities showed a gain over April, 1886, of \$892,000,000, or 25 per cent.; over April, 1885, of \$1,563,000,000, or 53 per cent., and over 1884 of \$400,000,000, or 10 per cent. For four months thirty cities show a gain this year over last of \$108,000,000, or 7 per cent.; over 1885 of \$4,748,000,000, or 40 per cent., and over 1884 of \$42,000,000, or one-fifth of 1 per cent.

It will be remembered that the Pullman Palace car company asked for an injunction against officers of Kansas to restrain them from collecting taxes on the Pullman sleepers which run over our railroads. Judge Brewer denied the application and the case was taken to the United States Supreme court. The motion was called up in that court last week and denied. That practically settles the case in the State's favor, though, if insisted upon, the case will be heard on argument for final determination on the merits.

The *Railway Age* of the 6th inst., published the fact that 542 miles of new track had been added to the railway system of the country since April 1. Notwithstanding the uncertainty caused by the enactment of the inter-State law, information gathered by the *Age* indicates that this year will be one of extraordinary activity in railway building, surpassing last year probably 25 per cent.

In the construction of a tunnel at Stockholm cold air has been applied in a novel manner. In passing under a hill of light wet gravel it was found practically impossible to underpin the houses overhead. It was therefore decided to freeze the gravel by means of cold air, and put in the lining while the material was solid, the undertaking having now been successfully carried out by the use of cold-air machines. None of the houses passed under have been injured.

Mr. Jay Gould is reported as saying, recently: "The earnings of the Missouri Pacific system from January 1 to April 21 were \$9,471,769, against \$6,487,905 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$2,983,864. This is the only thing I have to judge by in considering the business outlook. When the inter-State law went into effect we stopped building new road for a while in order to get our bearings, but we are now going on again with the building, and will build about 600 miles this year.

An experienced Ohio farmer who has been successful in raising potatoes, thus describes his method of preparing seed: "The best success that I have ever had and the plan that I have adopted as the best is to take good sized smooth potatoes and cut them in two through the middle from seed to stem end and when there are too many eyes at one end cut a few of them off, not because they are not good, but if left they will make too many stalks in the hill, and if the season is not the best there will be more small potatoes than where fewer stalks or vines are left in the hill."

During the discussion of the proposed judiciary amendment last fall, the KANSAS FARMER took occasion to suggest something on the subject of lawyers' incomes. By way of addition, we quote an item which appeared a few days ago in one of our city papers, as follows: "There are about 125 lawyers in Topeka, of which number about eighty make their living exclusively by the practice of their profession. The majority of people have very queer notions as to the earnings of the profession, which are in most cases greatly exaggerated. There are not more than seven attorneys in Topeka, having an annual income exceeding \$5,000 a year. About fifteen will earn \$3,000 a year, and many of the remaining lawyers make less than \$1,000 a year."

Major Sims favor us with a copy of the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31, 1887, containing a summary of the reports of correspondents as to the condition of crops, fruit, live stock, etc., and their opinions upon tame grasses, together with papers on various subjects read at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Board, January 12 to 15 last, meteorology, list and dates of county and district fairs, etc. Like all these reports it is full of interest. The first three pages are devoted to a synopsis of reports for the whole country, made up from the department reports at Washington. As to the condition of crops and stock in Kansas, the report confirms the facts as given in the KANSAS FARMER last week.

The Law is Working Well Enough.

The inter-State commerce law, we mean. There was a great flurry among excitable people, as we took occasion to show our readers, but the general derangement of business which was threatened has not happened; instead thereof, the volume of business has been increasing steadily, already about seven hundred miles of railroad have been laid since the law went into effect, April 1, transportation companies have been doing well, in fact the business of the country is in very good condition. The last report of R. G. Dun & Co., commercial agents, (May 6) says: "The feature of business reports for the past week is the enormous increase reported at many Western points. In that section the inter-State act, though checking trade at some important points, seems to have produced a feeling of extraordinary confidence in a much larger number of towns."

The Railroad Commissioners visited several of the prominent trade centers in the South last week; they have received a great deal of written and printed matter from different parts of the country, and they will now have all this vast volume of testimony assorted and classified, so that it may be studied readily and systematically. They have had opportunities to study the subject which were never before afforded any tribunal, for the law brought before them the persons and corporations directly and immediately interested. They have had means of seeing the carrier's business just as the carriers themselves see it, and this, too, in all its intricate phases and combinations. The whole great subject is before them like a map with explanations, and now they will take time to digest it. Within thirty days, we expect to hear something from them which will show in the political skies like a bow of promise, giving evidence that at last the people have hold of the reins.

Kansas State Fair.

The Kansas State Fair will be held at Topeka, September 19-24, and the prospects now indicate that it will be the great fair of the West this season. The grounds are now owned by Shawnee county and the association will commence at once and put on at least \$25,000 worth of additional improvements in the way of buildings and other necessary accommodations. Information regarding officers and premium lists will be given later.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm, May 7: "Our market continues active and firmer with good demand for Kansas grades, and the heavier the receipts the more anxious are buyers to take them at full prices. Our sales during the week of 132,000 pounds of southern Kansas were at the following prices:

Choice 3/4 and 1/2-blood.....	25a27
Medium.....	23a25
Low medium.....	20a22
Light fine.....	20a22
Heavy fine.....	18a20
Heavy Merino and bux.....	15a17
Common.....	16a19
Carpet.....	14a17
Pulled.....	16a19
Burry wools 2 to 5 cents per lb. less.	

Earthquake in Arizona.

On the 4th instant, a serious earthquake occurred in Arizona. At Tucson goods were thrown from store shelves, house walls were cracked, and clocks stopped. The court house cupola swayed like the mast of a ship in a turbulent sea, and the building seemed as though it were toppling over. When the shocks reached the Santa Catalina mountain great slices of the mountain were torn from its side and thrown to its base. The public school building rocked to and fro like a cradle, and some plastering

fell, creating the utmost consternation among the scholars. Three shepherds are reported to have died with fright. They were in the employ of one Gonzales, and he, while looking for them came near losing his own life. He climbed to the top of high rock to scan the country in search of his herders. At that moment the sky became overcast, a low rumbling sound seemed to approach from the southwest, and then a slight tremble shook the rock upon which he was perched, followed immediately by a loud report and severe shocks, which made the rock sway to and fro like a ship at sea. He was overcome by a deadly sickness, which almost caused him to fall from the rock. Recovering he started by the path he had climbed, but found the rock had been rent in twain, leaving a fissure ten feet wide, which accounted for the report he had heard. He managed to regain the ground and remounting his horse rode rapidly in search of his herders. He found some of the sheep scattered and bleating with fright, but no herders were in sight. He soon found them, lying in different places, all dead, though warm and limber, as if they had just dropped dead within a few minutes.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending May 7, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.:

- Dental apparatus—Horace W. Parsons, of Wamego.
 - Harvester—Kennedy & Gadberry, of Cawker City.
 - Atmospheric churn—Frank Farley, of Washington.
 - Steam washing machine—Conkling & Fisher, of Iola.
 - Label cabinet—Herman & Wm. F. Neitzel, of Concordia.
 - Broadcasting seed drill—Joseph Harbison, of Bavaria.
 - Device for lowering caskets—James H. Beattie, of Conway.
 - Apparatus for drawing water from wells—Jesse H. Bartlett, of Scott City.
 - A printed copy of any patent in the above list may be obtained from Mr. Higdon for 25 cents.
- The following were reported for April 23:
- Plow attachment—Milton J. Dalrymple, of Wakefield.
 - Harness saddle—George B. Griggs, of Rush Center.
 - Adjustable lambrequin curtain and shade support—Joseph A. Hatcher, of Neodesha.
 - Grain cleaner—James M. Hendershot, of Atchison.
 - Machine for clearing railway tracks of snow—James M. Hendershot, of Atchison.
 - Fence support—Hume & Hume, of Osawatimile.
 - Motor for churns—Monroe E. Johnson, of Pittsburg.
 - Gas compressing pump for ice machines—Thomas L. Rankin, of Quenemo.
 - Horse-collar—William W. Youmans, of Caldwell.

The following were reported for April 30:

- Wind wheel—Hiram Q. Hood, of Wellington.
- Car-coupling—Alfred O. Veatman, of Wellington.
- Door check—Shaw & Wixom, of Clay Center.
- Hay stacker and loader—Hubert L. Dewing, of Valley Center.
- Hay-stacker—Edward F. Scholder, of Hepler.
- Hay press—John H. Williams, of Council Grove.
- Harrow—Orson F. Barber, of Burr Oak.
- Marking tag—William T. Clark, of Burlington.
- End-gate—Fieldon B. Cunningham, of Burlington.
- Cockeye—John G. Eckhart, of Edna.
- Corn cultivator and weed cutter—Wm. Murphy, of Omo.
- Cultivator—Menellous Platz, of Alma.
- Paper file—Charles J. McRae, of Kansas City.

In Tennessee and Texas the people are preparing for an election to determine whether they will have prohibition in their constitutions. United States Senator Reagan, of Texas, is very pronounced in his advocacy of the measure. A gentleman just from Texas, and who was taking a hand in the dis-

ussion, says two-thirds of the members of the last Legislature voted for the measure. There are one hundred and thirty papers of the State, so far, for it, with but thirty-six against it. In the Medical association (old school), which was held last week in Austin, three-fourths of the members declared in favor of it. The State Homeopathic association met in Fort Worth, and with but one dissenting voice declared in its favor, and at their annual banquet wine nor other alcoholic beverages was used. More than forty counties have effective local option.

Farming a Fairly Profitable Business.

No one reason sufficiently explains the lack of large numbers of students of agriculture in any of the colleges of the country; but I am more and more convinced that the exceedingly gloomy and discouraging view of the condition and prospects of our agriculture, commonly presented by writers and reporters on the subject, has much to do with this state of affairs. I have just returned from one of the series of interesting and valuable Institutes being held under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, at which an able and honored member of that Board read an elaborate paper, the logical effect of which on the mind of any bright young farmer boy would be to cause him to decide to abandon the business at the earliest opportunity, and if it be true that farmers are the hardest worked, most oppressed, poorest paid, least influential body of business men in the country, why should young men be expected or asked to become or remain farmers, not to say to expend time and money in special preparation for the business?

Much of current writing in agricultural papers and speaking at agricultural meetings is misleading in its effects, although honestly designed. The disadvantages and the small profits of farming are clearly seen; the bright side and the exceptional cases of great prosperity in professional, commercial or manufacturing life are also seen and sharply presented.

It is both foolish and harmful to attempt to make farming appear an easy and very profitable business. I believe it both untrue and harmful to claim that it is peculiarly laborious or unprofitable. I believe it true that a larger percentage of those well fitted for work will make a fair success in farming than of those who engage in professional, commercial, manufacturing or speculative lines of work. The chances of extraordinary success are slight, but the degree of failure is less than in most other lines of work. I believe it wise to encourage rather than discourage those who think of making special preparation for the business of farming, and that we might reasonably expect to see a larger number of this class if we all showed our faith in the business instead of unfavorably comparing it with other kinds of work.—G. E. Morrow, in *Rural New Yorker*.

Sometimes trees get hide-bound from poverty of the soil, from exposure to hot sun, or from the attacks of insects. In this case a slitting of the bark by the pruning knife, up and down the stem, is beneficial.

Sheep require careful watching, for if they get into trouble of any sort, as getting down in gullies or fastened in between logs or fence rails, they become so frightened or discouraged they succumb at once and die.

The annual product of maple sugar in the United States is estimated at 40,000,000 pounds. It would be much larger if farmers prepared for sugar-making in winter, so as to be in full readiness when the season opens.

Horticulture.

Vegetable Culture.

A good soil is the basis of success in all operations of the garden. What are the properties of a good soil is not very easy to convey in writing, as quality is not always confined to a particular color or texture, though the practical horticulturist can nearly always tell, by turning up with a spade, the relative qualities of a soil. If selection can be made, for general purposes, a rather dark-colored soil should be chosen, neither too sandy nor too clayey, and as deep as can be found, but not less than ten inches, or the chances are that it will not be of first quality. It should overlay a sandy loam of yellowish color, through which water will pass freely. The condition of the subsoil is of the first importance in choosing soil. Sandy loam we believe to be the best; next to that a porous gravel, and the least to be desired is a stiff blue clay. Land having a clay subsoil is always later in maturing crops than one having a sandy or gravelly subsoil; and if the land is at all level, draining is indispensable at every fifteen or twenty feet, or no satisfaction can be had in culture. It is a common belief that poor land can be brought up by cultivation. A portion of the land used by us has the blue clay subsoil above referred to and although in the past twenty years we have expended large sums in the draining, subsoiling and manuring, we have failed to get it into the condition of other portions of our grounds having the proper subsoil, and do not think that any culture would bring it into as good shape.

Sowing is one of the operations of the garden that it is easy to give instructions in, and if they are carefully followed there need never be failure. One of the most important things is the condition of the soil, which should be as thoroughly broken up and pulverized by plowing and harrowing, digging or raking, as its nature will admit, care being taken that it is worked when in that state that is neither too dry nor too wet. If too dry, particularly if the soil is of a clayey nature, it cannot well be got in the proper friable condition without an unusual amount of labor; and, on the other hand, if too wet, it clogs and bakes and becomes so hard that the air cannot penetrate, leaving it in a condition from which good results cannot be obtained. We have seen stiff, clayey land that has shown bad results for years after by being plowed and harrowed while too wet. Another condition of the soil before sowing seeds is to have the surface as smooth and level as possible. Seeds can either be sown broadcast or in drills, but for all garden operations the sowing is mostly done in drills. If sowing such vegetables as parsnips, onions, beets or carrots is to be done on a large scale, the use of the seed drill will save seed and labor; but if for ordinary garden use it had better be done by hand. If only a small quantity is wanted, the drills can be made with a hoe; if larger, a simple implement known as a marker had better be used. It is often given as a rule that seeds should be covered with soil only as deep as their own bulk; but this rule can hardly be followed in our dry climate, as many kinds would dry up or shrivel with such slight covering. As an example, onion or carrot seed should be covered from a half inch to an inch, while beans or peas should be covered from two to three inches.—Peter Henderson.

"When I built the greenhouses, I expected that it would make the room too warm in summer, and therefore arranged it so that it could be taken

down. But at the approach of summer the whole structure, filled with bright colors and fragrance, gave the room so enchanting an appearance, that I could not bring myself to sacrifice it, and to my great satisfaction I found that it not only was not objectionable, but kept the room most comfortably cool."

Horticultural Notes.

Some of the varieties of evergreens are quite easily grown from cuttings, requiring no greater care than any intelligent person can readily bestow. Of these the arbor vitae, juniper and yew are most easily grown.

The autumn of the year, about November, is the best time for planting out young currant and gooseberry trees; and at the most they should not be more than three years from the cutting, or, if older than this at the time of planting, they should be cut back a little to strengthen the growth of the new wood. In the wane of the year, choose some good straight young shoots, healthy and well-grown, of about a foot in length or a little over; and from the part that you are about to insert below the surface of the soil cut carefully out all the eyes and buds, as this will afterwards serve to prevent suckers growing up and detracting from the strength of your young trees.

What would we do without flowers? Just suppose that every rose, every flower, even to the daisies and buttercups that often turn our fields into a waving sea of silver or gold, were blotted out of existence! How tired we should grow of the unvarying sameness of the landscape. But our Heavenly Father, in His infinite goodness, has not only given us plants necessary for the maintenance of life, but has scattered everywhere these bright blossoms, to delight us with their beauty and fragrance. And the more we study the life and habits of the plants around us, the more shall we be led to adore the Divine Being who made not only the stars that shine overhead, but the tiniest flower that we crush under our feet.

My greenhouse, twelve by three and a half, and ten feet high, constructed by myself last fall, leans against two east windows of my house, through which the plants receive necessary heat. The top sashes can be raised, and another window communicates with an airy cellar, so that complete ventilation can be given. Water drains readily through the ground, so that the syringe may be used freely whenever necessary. There is some space between the greenhouse and a fence in front; which I had filled out with hay up to the glass and covered with boards. This secured a temperature of from 40 deg. to 50 deg. all winter, which was sufficient to produce an abundance of flowers all the time, mostly from plants raised from seeds. A Wistaria was in splendid bloom in December and again in February, deliciously perfuming the whole house.

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You Will Not Find in my catalogue "store" seed, venerable with years, and ends of various crops; seed raised from unsalubrious onions, headless cabbages, sprangling carrots, or refuse beets.

The Poultry Yard.

The Preservation of Eggs.

Eggs can be kept in a cool place for a considerable period without any special preservative, and I have known eggs so kept quite good for cooking at the end of three months. If one has an ice cellar, some portion of which can be given up to keeping eggs, he needs no other preservative, and I believe that frozen eggs retain more of their original qualities than those kept by means of any of the preparations which have already been described. The reason for this is not far to seek. When an egg is frozen, everything is held in suspension, and no process of change or decay goes on. Therefore, I should advise those who have cellars of this description to use the opportunities at their disposal, as they need not trouble themselves any more about the matter. All that will be needed is to fit up some shelves in which are holes large enough for the eggs to stand up in, but not to go through. Or coarse wire lattice may be used, of a mesh that will effect the same purpose. The disadvantage of this system is that if the eggs are not properly thawed they crack, and it is often difficult to avoid their cracking in any case. They should be very gradually brought to their normal condition, first by placing them in an atmosphere but a very few degrees warmer than the cellar, and after two or three hours there, gradually exposing them in yet warmer air until the ordinary temperature has been reached.

There are many poultry dealers who only wish to preserve the surplus eggs for a few weeks, and in this case it is not necessary to use any preservative or to freeze them. All that is requisite is to have a cool cellar, larder, or even closet, fitted with the perforated shelves already described. The eggs should be placed broad end downward on these shelves, but they may with advantage be turned about twice a week, keeping them, however, almost all of the time with the broad end downwards. The reason for this is that when so kept the air space does not increase in size, and the egg seems to keep better. It is a very good plan to arrange the eggs in uniform rows from front to back so that those laid first can be used first. I once knew a poultry keeper who had stoneware mugs for keeping his eggs in. These would each contain about 100, and the eggs were placed in regularly every day as they were laid. As soon as one was full it was emptied into another mug, so that the first laid were in that case at the top. This gentleman never appeared to take any especial care in the matter, and yet his eggs were wonderfully fresh when three or four months old; but he had a very cool cellar where the mugs were kept, and that must have been the reason. Without a cool place it could not have been done in such a free and easy fashion. That was the secret of his success.

Claim has been made that eggs can be preserved if the air coming to them is first filtered so as to remove all germs therefrom. In this way the eggs are packed in cotton wool or wadding, and it is claimed that this succeeds very well indeed. I have never personally tried this process, and, therefore, cannot speak of it, but am inclined to place much reliance upon it, for the reason that it is not enough in egg-preservation to keep germs away that are without, as in most eggs there are the germs of decay within the egg itself. Still this is only hypothesis, and I should be very glad to have some well-authenticated experiments recorded.

Gypsum is said to be a good preserva-

tive of eggs. They should be packed in finely-pulverized gypsum, and the only experiment recorded showed that they kept for six months. But this was in a cool place, and the cold air may have had just as much to do with the effective preservation as the gypsum. In fact, it is most desirable that whatever process is adopted the storage should be a cold one. This I regard as of supreme importance, and to my mind it explains the reason why some processes succeed at one time and in one place and fail at another.

In this matter of egg preservation there is a consideration that has never yet had its due weight, namely, the fertility or infertility of the eggs to be preserved. I have only once seen it suggested that infertile eggs might keep much better than those which have the germ of life within them. But a little consideration will show that this may be a most important matter. The idea was suggested to my own mind by thinking over the fact that infertile eggs never go rotten when sat upon by hens; they dry up and become fusty; but it is only the fertile egg that goes actually rotten. In the former there is no germ of life to die and become purid; in the latter it is the death of the living organism which causes the decay. This germ must have actual life within it, for the life cannot be put there after the egg has been laid, and the presence of life gives all the elements for putridity. I have met with those who have declared they can tell whether an egg is fertile or not before it is sat upon, and several times the experiments have shown the tests to turn out right. The way in which this is done is by placing the broad end of an egg into the mouth, and, with the lips closed around it, breathing thereon. If after doing so the egg does not seem cold, or, to put it in a better way, to give back warmth, then it is fertile. But if, on the other hand, it takes all the heat without giving back any, then it is infertile.

Often have I proved this test to be correct, but I should scarcely like to depend entirely upon it in the case of valuable eggs. But whether there be any truth in it or not, I do not feel that there need be any doubt that the preservation of eggs may depend greatly upon whether they are fertile or infertile. As already explained, the former have within them the germs of decay, and the latter have not. Therefore I should strongly advise those who intend putting eggs down for the winter use to use only infertile ones. Though I cannot go so far as to lay down as a fixed rule that for which I have been here contending, yet there is so much of reason and of probability in it that I feel quite justified in going as far as I have done. There can in no case be any advantage in preserving infertile eggs, for they can never be used for hatching, and there is little or no difficulty in arranging that the eggs be infertile.

To summarize the methods of egg-preservation, I should be inclined to place the lime-water system first, as best for practical purposes, whether for home use or for sale. It involves the least expense and the least trouble. The egg is least changed when preserved in lime water, as there is little or no evaporation. Next to that I should be inclined to think that the freezing process would come, but it would not be suitable for those who produce eggs for the market, and the expense would be too great if an ice chamber had to be specially erected. Therefore, it is only available in a few instances. The other methods given can be adopted if preferred, but some of them, at least, are rather interesting experiments than practical. I lay very great stress upon the question of fertility or non-fertility, for I believe that infertile eggs will keep where fertile eggs will not.—Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.

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Kansas Farmer:

An article some time ago entitled "Advice to Beginners," was most excellent, and we will add, do not invest anything at all if you expect bees (as the saying is) will work for you for nothing and board themselves, and furnish one with hives of honey, and all one would have to do is to rob them of their golden stores.

This kind of management will do very well when the seasons are favorable; bees will do very well and will furnish surplus under any kind of treatment almost. To be successful in bee-keeping at all times we must from the start guard against bad seasons, and must commence in advance to do so by getting and keeping the colonies strong all the time; this is the best safeguard against failures that we know of. If the season is favorable, one will get all the increase, in spite of all he can do, that is necessary, and if the season turns out to be a bad one, the less increase one has the better off he will be. In our opinion there is just about one person in many thousands that is calculated or fitted for a successful bee-keeper and who will make a success of it. It is probably dollars out of my pocket on the sale of bees to say so. But nevertheless it is so, and we advise any one contemplating bee-keeping not to invest one cent in it if they expect fair sailing at all times and if they will expect success without hard work, hard study, and at times almost disgust; and when you become an enthusiast and people begin to call you cranky, then you will succeed with bees and not before. When all these things are taken into consideration and you still have the bee fever, buy just one colony of bees and no more to commence with; buy from some reliable breeder. But don't pay any fancy price for fine Italians, as this will also not pay. Any apiarist will gladly give you information at any time, all he knows about the business, and will help you all he can. Adopt Davey Crockett's motto—go slow. If your bees become strong don't, I beseech you, divide them; but let them swarm if they will. But just once, and remember, strong colonies are the only ones that are profitable.

We hereby give our way of keeping all colonies strong after they once become strong, so as to secure every drop of available surplus to be had. This is not entirely original with us, but originated with Mr. Heddon, of Michigan; we have tested it for the past four seasons and never knew it to fail in one single instance. It is the most successful of anything we ever tried in procuring a big yield of honey and a moderate increase at the same time. When a colony becomes strong, as I said before, don't divide them, no matter how bad you want increase, but give them more room by putting on sections or second stories; then if they will swarm, its their natural instinct to do so, let them swarm just once, and if you follow this method they will swarm but once. As soon as the swarm comes out remove the hive they came out of just far enough away so a new hive filled with empty frames with foundation starters or empty combs will sit in its place, turning the entrance of the old hive at right angles with the new. Then hive the swarm in the new hive on the old stand. The next day remove the sections or other surplus arrangements from the old hive and put it on over the swarm. On the third day turn the entrance of the old hive so it will face the same way as the new; then in

six days from the time the swarm issued pick up the old hive and remove it to another part of the yard, for bees are great sticklers for their old location. This will keep the old hive drained of all flying bees. A few young bees that cannot fly, and nearly all the frames filled with sealed brood, when they all hatch, will make a very strong colony of the old one. On the seventh day, as a rule, the first young queen will hatch out, and on looking around she will at once see there are no bees left to lead out another swarm and will immediately destroy all cells, and in a short time will be strong with a full force of young workers that will soon fill their hive, and if the honey flow is protracted, will also furnish surplus.

That is the way we have managed in the past four seasons and is the way we will manage the coming season just now opening. For the third time we say don't divide the bees, no matter how strong they may become, as strong colonies have been in the past and we expect them to be in the future the ones for profit. We will say, however, that small swarms, third swarms, and colonies divided during the season of 1883, gave us 100 pounds surplus each, but that great yield is no criterion to go by. During the same season first swarms gave us 200 pounds and over per colony, surplus of extracted honey. The only sure safeguard to get those great yields is to keep all colonies strong all the time. Get a good book and take some good paper, the KANSAS FARMER for instance, and have for your motto the words never fail in whatever you undertake, even if difficulties are mountain high.

M. F. TATMAN.

Rossville, Kas., May 2, 1887.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 9, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,200, shipments 700. Market stronger. Choice heavy natives 4 60a5 00, fair to good shipping 3 95a4 55, fair to choice butchers steers 3 60a4 35, fair to good feeders 3 20a4 15, fair to good stockers 2 20a3 10, common grass to choice corn-fed Texans 2 10a4 10.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000, shipments 2,200. Market slow. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 30a5 40, fair to good packing 5 15a5 30, medium to prime Yorkers 4 95a5 10, common to good pigs 4 30a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments Market steady. Medium to prime clipped 3 10a4 10.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong and a shade higher. Shipping steers. 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 00a4 90; stockers and feeders 2 50a4 20; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a 4 00, bulk at 3 00a3 50; Texans 2 75a4 75.

HOGS—Receipts 16,000, shipments 5,000. Market weak, 10c lower. Rough and mixed 4 35a 5 25, packing and shipping 5 20a5 40, light 4 60a 5 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,400, shipments 800. Market steady. Woolled 4 00a5 40, shorn 3 00a4 25, Texans 3 00a3 30, lambs 4 50a6 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Butchers steers 3 65a3 95, shipping steers 4 05a4 25.

HOGS—Mixed 4 60a4 85, sorted 4 90a5 12½.

SHEEP—Wool 2 00a4 00, clipped 2 00a2 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—¼a¾c lower and heavy. No. 2 red, 95a95½c elevator, 97½c delivered.
CORN—¼a½c lower. No. 2, 48½c elevator, 49¼a50c delivered.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Market closed 1½a1¾c below Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 84½c.
CORN—Cash, 36½c; May, 36¾c.
OATS—Dull and easy. Cash, 28½a28¾c.
RYE—No bids, offered at 58c.

Chicago.

To-day's markets as a whole were the dullest the Board has seen for some time.
Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 83½c; No. 3 spring, No. 2 red, 83½c.
CORN—No. 2, 38¼a38½c.
OATS—No. 2, 26¼c.
RYE—No. 2, 56c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 57c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 3 red winter, cash, no bids nor offerings; No. 2 red winter, cash, 71½c bid, 72c asked.
CORN—No. 2 cash, 33¼c bid, 33½c asked.
OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.
RYE—No bids nor offerings.
HAY—Receipts 8 cars. Market quiet. Loose from wagons, prairie, 60a65c per 100 lbs; timothy, 70c. Consignments in car lots: Fancy, small, new, 8 00a9 00 per ton; large, 6 00 7 00.

Over 400 varieties of weed seed have been found in the clover and timothy seeds of commerce.

The Rhode Island Greening is said to be as good a fruit now as it was 150 years ago. Varieties often fail, but this seems to be "a laster."

Utilizing Old Tin Cans.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer writes: "I gather all the old cans I can find in the fall and winter, and throw them into barrels for spring use. I put some good garden soil in the cellar and when the proper time comes, I put a lot of the cans in the stove with a flashing fire which readily unsolders them. I tie a turn of twine around the body of a can, just as many as I can set in shallow boxes, fill them with a little superphosphate and good earth, and plant my garden seeds in them, and let them have a place in the kitchen. When the time comes for transplanting, I make the hills in the garden, dig a suitable hole in the hill, set out a can, cut the twine, let the can spring apart a little and slip it from the hill without disturbing the roots, and place the can above the hill as a protection from rains, winds and frosts as long as may be necessary. I have sweet corn and cucumbers two or three weeks ahead of others. For early wax beans, this is an excellent method. I have tried this plan for two years with good success."

Wool HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants, 220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES:—Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

Kansas City Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO. Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.



BETHANY COLLEGE.

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES, exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.

Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Employs eight teachers, and twenty-four pianos and three organs. In the ART DEPARTMENT, the Studio is well equipped with casts, models and copies.

Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP F. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

INJURED HOCK.—My colt stepped in a hole about a month before Christmas and skinned his leg from his hock to his knee. I used several kinds of liniment and it healed up right away but left his hock enlarged. I have blistered it since but does not seem to do any good. [Bathe the hock three times daily with warm water and afterwards rub in a small quantity of a liniment composed of tincture of camphor, tincture of arnica and alcohol, of each one ounce, added to pint of water. Use plenty of friction with the hands. Give plenty of outdoor exercise. At the end of a month, if the swelling has not disappeared blister again.]

OSTEO-POROSIS.—Can big-head be cured in first stage on a colt one year old? The colt eats well and appears to digest his food well, but has been growing poor for the last two months, and is stiff apparently all over; facial bone is a little enlarged. Is the disease hereditary or are wolf teeth the cause of it, or is there any known cause for it? I lost one last year with big-head from the same dam and sire. [Big-head or osteoporosis, as it is technically called, is an incurable disease. Sometimes, however, after reaching a certain development the growth ceases and the animal becomes useful. Further than a highly nutritious food nothing can be done for it. The disease is not generally considered hereditary nor have wolf teeth anything to do with it. It is of local origin and its occurrence is thought to be owing to some defect in the assimilation of food not well understood at present.]

BRUISED SHOULDER.—I would like to ask your veterinarian as regards a mare. She is 16 years old; has been in very good condition all winter up to some ten days ago. Worked her a day and a half and rested her a day and a half; took her up to work again and found her out of fix. Her shoulder was swelled like it had been bruised—a ridge as large as a man's arm from near the top to the point of the shoulder; also one side of her breast and back between her fore legs was swelled and appeared to be full of water, and when opened there was a good deal of bloody water ran from it. It was opened at a point where it looked as if it had been scratched with a briar or hurt; looked like a few drops of blood had oozed out at that point. Also the shoulder the same way—burst and ran a good deal. Now, if he can, from this description, tell me what is the matter with her I would like to know. [We would suppose the condition described is the result of a bruise. Further than fomenting three times daily with warm water and syringing out the openings with a solution of two drachms of carbolic acid to the pint of water no treatment is required.]

OCCULT SPAVIN.—I recently bought a mare, 5 years old, due to foal in about two months, that has been lame about six months in right hind leg. No swelling or inflammation anywhere. If moved from side to side she is stiff, when standing she will set the foot forward and rest slightly on toe. Can scarcely tell that she is lame after the first three or four steps except at times when she will get very lame, but will get over it in a short time, but will always show decided lameness in trotting or pulling a load. In walking she seems to shove the lame foot forward two or three inches after it strikes the ground. When she gets very lame she will take the natural step with the lame foot, but will

step short with the other one, favors heel of foot in walking. I have come to the conclusion that she is suffering with occult spavin. [Considering the symptoms which you have described we are of the opinion with you that your mare has an occult spavin. Were such a case under our personal treatment we would after coming to such a conclusion advise firing the hock, but as there is no veterinarian in your neighborhood, we would recommend the use of the following blister: Spanish flies, 6 drachms; biniodide of mercury, 4 drachms; lard, 4 ounces. Clip off the hair from the inside and in front of the hock and rub the blister well in for ten minutes. Apply lard every day afterwards for two weeks. Bathe the blistered surface occasionally with warm water.]

A new remedy for milk fever consists simply in covering the back of the cow with a woolen cloth and then rubbing the spine with a hot iron—the iron used for ironing clothes.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

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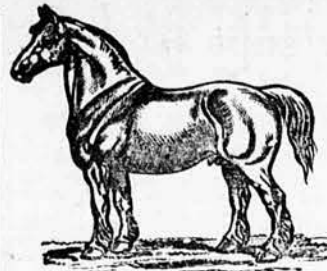
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RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE
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Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China and American Berkshire Records. In addition to my own breeding, the animals of this herd are now and have been

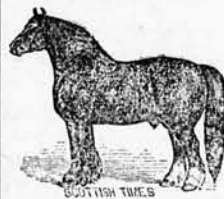
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PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed. WM. BOOTH & SON, Winchester, Kas.

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We breed from 160 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired.

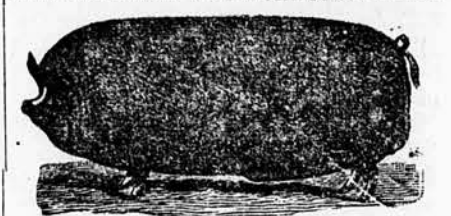


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Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.) This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by GEO. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which is exceedingly profitable; also how to make incubators and brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 25 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail, post paid. Address the author, GEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.

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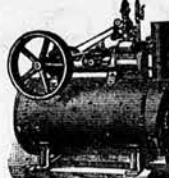
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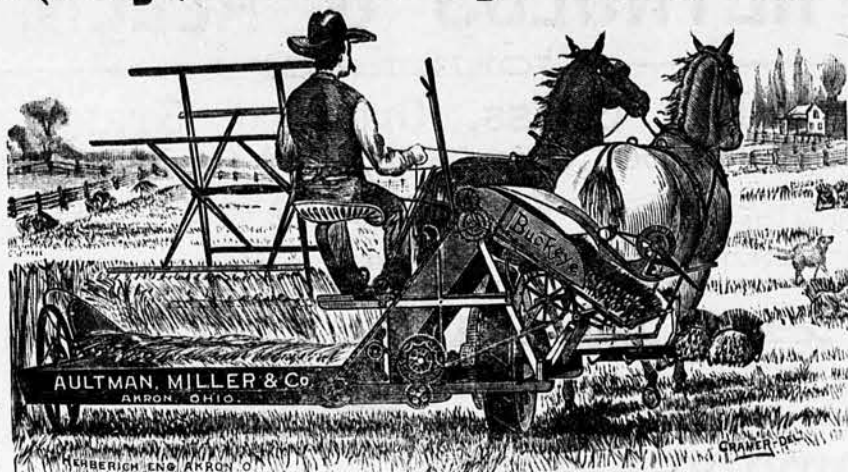
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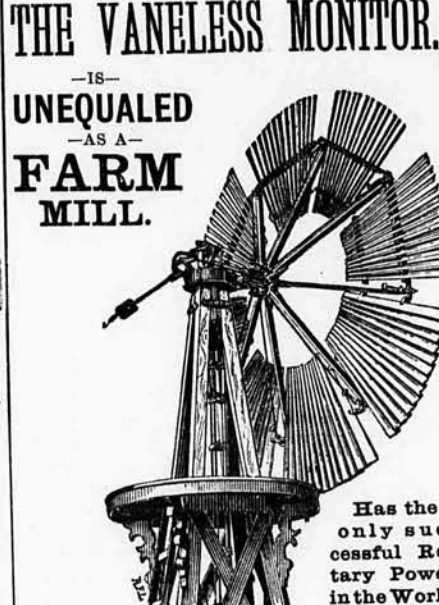


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DANA'S WHITE METALLIC EAR MARKING LABEL, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at eight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.
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NEW AND COMPLETE RECEIPT BOOK AND HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN.
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Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket via the **"BURLINGTON ROUTE"**
 Daily Trains via this Line between **KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.**
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 Arrives from Chicago..... 12:25 p. m.
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 Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka.
 ALMA ACCOMMODATION.
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 Arrives at North Topeka..... 12:00 noon.
 Leaves North Topeka..... 1:00 p. m.
 Leaves Topeka..... 1:10 p. m.
 From crossing R. R. street and C. K. & N. track, North Topeka.
ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

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Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Millet, Hungarian, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Seed Grains, Garden Seeds, Etc.

EVERYBODY USES T., R. & A. GARDEN SEEDS. }
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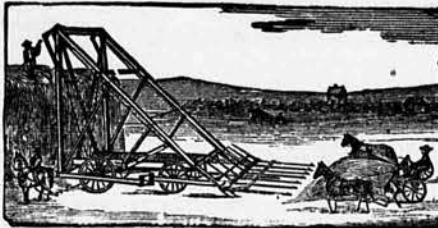
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IMPROVED Hay :: Machinery.

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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE—Two yards Wyandotte Chickens, one yard Partridge Cochins. One cock and five hens each. I will sell cheap. Extra good stock. Jno. I. Hewitt, Tenth street east, Topeka.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two very highly-bred Registered Short-horn Bulls, 1 1/2 and 2 years old, large and handsome, color red. Guaranteed very sure getters. Write at once to A. W. Rollins, Manhattan Stock Farm, Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Clydesdale Stallion, six years old, a splendid breeder. For this bargain, address Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kas.

FOR SALE—Four Thoroughbred Galloway Bulls, at reasonable prices, by Dr. A. M. Callahan, Topeka, Kas., or F. R. Huntoon, Snokomo, Wabaussee Co., Kas.

CHAS. H. HARTUNG wants you to find his advertisement in this paper and send for his circular of fine poultry.

50 SALESMEN WANTED—To sell Nursery Stock. Good wages. Address, enclosing stamp, for terms, B. F. Brower, Eaton, Ohio.

WILL SELL OR TRADE—One-half blood Clyde Stallion, Annandale, Jr.; acclimated and a good breeder. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

FRUIT TREES.—We have in surplus, Budded Peach Trees, twelve of the best varieties, 4 to 6 feet, \$4.50 per 100. Apple Trees of all the leading varieties, largely winter, 4 to 5 feet, \$4 per 100. No. 1 Concord 1-year Grape Vines, \$15 per 1,000, \$1.75 per 100. 1-year Maple, 12 to 30-inch, \$1.75 per 1,000. Other stock cheap. We will box free and deliver at depot any of the above stock Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. Wm. Plasket & Sons.

A VALUABLE BOOK

On plans for constructing nine sizes of INCUBATORS—with latest improvements, moisture apparatuses, information on incubation, heat-regulators, egg-turners, etc., sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.

J. W. HILE, VALLEY FALLS, KAS.

Sheep--For Sale--Sheep!

Rams, Wethers, Ewes, Lambs. Rains thoroughbred, balance high-grade Merinos. Staple long; fleeces average eight pounds. Ewes lamb in May. Shearing commences June 1. Will sell before or after that time. Range overstocked and must sell. T. O. FOX, Ellsworth, Kansas.

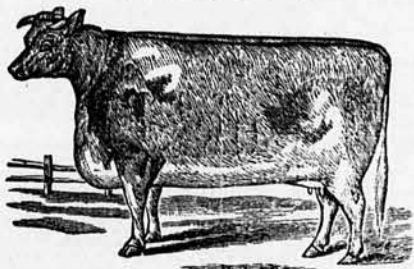
Morton Co., Kansas!

THE SOUTHWEST CORNER COUNTY and BEST County in Kansas. Fertile soil, fine climate, pure and never-falling water. Health unsurpassed. CHEAP HOMES, Government and Deeded Lands. For particulars, write to Pierce, Taylor & Little, Richfield, (county seat), Morton county, Kas. They are old and reliable Land Agents of the Southwest. Your business will receive prompt attention. Information free. Correspondence solicited.



I pay the Express on Eggs for Hatching from the following choice varieties of fowls: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black-Breasted Red Games and Royal Pekin Ducks. Male birds hatching these yards cost me from \$8 to \$12 each, direct from Massachusetts. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13, \$3.50 per 26, except Wyandottes, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26. Send for my new illustrated circular. Inquiries cheerfully answered. CHAS. H. HARTUNG, Teller Benton Co. Bank, VAN HORNE, IOWA.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

MINNEAPOLIS, OTTAWA CO., KANSAS,

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

At 1 o'clock p. m.,

The entire herd of THIRTY-TWO RECORDED ANIMALS—eight males and twenty-four females—will be sold without reserve. These cattle are in good condition, represent the best Short-horn families bred, and a majority of the cows have calves by their sides.

TERMS:—Cash, or six months time on bankable notes, with approved security, at 10 per cent. interest. Sale under cover.

WHITE & HOLCOMBE.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.
For Catalogues address J. T. WHITE, Ada, Kas.

Closing-Out Sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

On my farm two miles southwest of

FORT SCOTT, KAS.,

Thursday, May 26, 1887.

I will, on the day above mentioned, sell to highest bidder my entire herd of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of

Forty-six Cows and Heifers and Eleven Bulls,

Representing Josephines, Lady Elizabeths, Ianthes, Belle of Republic, and other families. The Prince of Clarence No. 44,629, bred at Side View, Ky., and for which I paid \$500 when a yearling, will be included in the sale. I have bred these cattle for many years with great care, and without regard to cost in securing the best bulls.

Sale positive, regardless of weather, as it will be held under shelter.

Conveyances will be in readiness to convey strangers to and from my farm. Catalogues will be sent on application to undersigned.

Terms of Sale:—A credit of six months without interest. Five per cent. discount for cash.

Sale commences promptly at 1 o'clock.

CHAS. NELSON.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE! SHORT-HORN BULLS

Bred at the Agricultural College. We offer a good lot of SIXTEEN-MONTHS-OLD BULLS—all recorded, reds, of good families, good individuals. Price \$100 and upwards. Also choice POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE PIGS.
Address E. M. SHELTON, Superintendent of Farm, MANHATTAN, KAS.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

By the Breeders of Leavenworth County, Kas., at

Leavenworth, Kas., Thursday, May 19, 1887,

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the stable of Clark Byms, corner Fifth and Walnut streets, Leavenworth, Kas.,

At which sale representative breeders, such as Col. W. A. Harris, John Gish, James Gaw, J. W. Cramer and others will contribute, consisting of the following families: Rose of Sharons, White Roses by Publicola, Blooms, Floras, Rosemarys, Lady Elizabeths, Duches of Sutherlands, Craggs, Young Marys, etc. The offering will consist of about 48 head, about one-third bulls and the remaining two-thirds cows and heifers—all recorded and all O. K.

There will be a credit given of six months on good bankable paper at 6 per cent., or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Apply for Catalogues to J. C. STONE, JR., PRES'T, LEAVENWORTH, KAS. Or to J. C. ORTON, SEC'Y, BOLING, LEAVENWORTH CO., KAS.

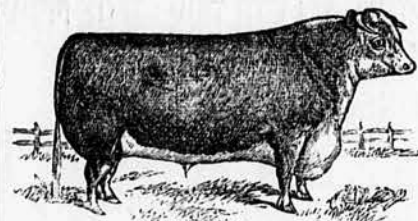
PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE!

On Wednesday, May 18, 1887,

AT RIVERVIEW PARK,

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

I will sell Forty-five Recorded
HEREFORDS
of the best families.



THIRTY FIVE MALES AND TEN FEMALES. Among these will be found a number of very choice individuals, including the bull PRINCE IMPERIAL 2D 6054, who took first prizes of Chicago and Des Moines, in 1883, as a two-year old.

For Catalogues address me at MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA.

C. H. CAPERN, Auctioneer.

G. S. BURLEIGH.

Public Sale of SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

For the very best of reasons, I will sell at Public Auction, at my place, five and a half miles west of

GARNETT, KANSAS,

— ON —
Wednesday, June 1, 1887,



the entire FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of 35 Females and 15 Bulls, of the following families: Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, Lady Elizabeth, Blooms, Mandanes, Amelias, and calves by their sides or he bred to the champion Rose of Sharon bull, Sharon Duke of Bath 2d 6450 (by the \$1,100 2d Duke of Kent 51119). Parties wishing bulls to head herds or to breed to common stock, will find this a good opportunity.

FISH CREEK RANCH — Is five and a half miles west of Garnett (Southern Kansas and Missouri Pacific R. R.), and three and a half miles north of Mont-Ida (Missouri Pacific), and two miles south of Glenloch (K., N. & D.) Conveyance free from all above railroad stations on day of sale.

TERMS:—Cash. Parties desiring time will be accommodated on approved notes bearing 10 per cent interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Lunch at noon. Catalogues on application.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.]

WALTER LATIMER, Garnett, Kas.



TOWER'S SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitation. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.